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TI IE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL A weekly record of Military Movements through-

the field of war.
The Official Reports of Army and Havy Command-and of Geranment Departments and Sursaus.
A full Gasette of Changes in the personnel of the of new laventions relating to the art of

Pall and constant correspondence from the shirld see of the two arriess on the prefessional questions he hour; suggestion of thanges and improvements; unadous of millery subjects. As the second of the tren-ce of the second desiration of the tren-gestion of the second desiration of the tren-son that the second desiration of the tren-son that the second desiration of the tren-ton of the second in sulliary second in for-terior of the regions in sulliary second in for-terior of the regions in sulliary second in for-terior of the second in the second in

istration. quiruritions to correspondents in tactical matters. In fine, a complete record of everything relating late war and to the general progress of military

to the late wer and to the general progress of milliary sciences.

The indexes to these volumes, subscaing references to over three thousand articles, are acreally propared, and add greatly to the voltas of the work.

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RPER'S MAGAZINE. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1806.

MRW YORK, APRIL, 1986.

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miber of Harper Enguine contains from fifty mired per cent, more maker than any other magazine leaved in the same price, and nourly a quantity combined in the popular British a, seek at the "Cherakili," "The pie fifty, and one Society," and neverty "two pie cent the half-crown British Magazines, each as the Johlin Charge," and the 'Doblin Daiver-

spars for the number of solid lines contained in the there which is occupied.

"The postage on the Magustas is now Meenic a 7 on and line Westly 20 outs a year, payable quartily, smily, and yearly, at the office where received.

Butterthere to the Magustas the office where re-

entired. Butherthere to the Macazura and Wangir will find on each wrapper the Number with which thair subscription springs, as entered upon our books. In re-entiring a subscription, it is desired that the number with which it to commence about the stated. The name of the cuberther, and full address, including County and flats, should be distinctly writing Thus-Remov subscription to (Magazine or Veekly) commercing with Runher——. John Adams, Jackson,

"Require subscription to income and the second meaning with Funker -—. John Adams, Jackson, Jishe souncy, Ohio." These -—. John Adams, Jackson, Jishe souncy, Ohio. "These—"Ohange address of Inchanging the direction, the hard Manne, Jackson, Jishe souncy, Ohio, to Mary Adams, Franklin, Alieston, Jishe souncy, Ohio, to Mary Adams, Franklin, Alieston, Jishe souncy, Treat.

"The Minguelse and Weekly are always stopped when the term of a chaseription empires. It is not necessary be given notice of discontinuous, soumeness with the treat manner of the Minguelse of the Minguelse, soumeness with the first number of the subscription of the Minguelse, soumeness with the subscription of the Minguelse, soumeness with the section of the Minguelse, and Minguelse, and the Minguelse, soumeness with the subscription of the Williams of the Minguelse, and the Minguelse, the Minguelse of the Minguelse, and the Marking on Minguelse of the Marking commance with the year, of the Marking commance with the year.

current Volume, and back numbers will be seen and the property of the Weekly commence with the year. When me lime is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Eumber next affect the receipt of his order.

Fisch numbers just both Magnaine and Weekly can

What humber us the charge is supplied.

In remitting by mail a Fost-Oppics Onder or a Deary upon New Test, payable is the order of Hurper & Brothers, in prairouble to hath noise, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be reason without loss to the sender.

HUDGON TAYLOR. HUDSON TATLOR.

without loss to the sender.

For said by HUDSON TATLOR.

N THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE STR DAY OF MARCH, 1806.

Arms JOHNSON, Festitioner, Co. 616.

JANKS HENRY JOHNSON, Del'th.

JANKS HENRY JOHNSON, Del'th.

For Divorce.

It appearing to the Overt that the subponan issend in this case has been searced by the Earthal "Set found," and by the addicated of Mrs. B. Stewn. a districted williams, this, said demandant by the Earthal "Set found," and by the addicated of Mrs. B. Stewn. a districted williams, the said demandant be not set mouths last past, it is thereforely, this 6th day of "Larch, 1806, on mobile of R. C. Gooding, Hear, sublister for the complainant, Or two casessates weeks, in the Francis Representation, warning the defendant to appear in this Court on the force Mendey, the Sid day of April mark, and answer the allegation of each bill; otherwise the anche will be taken for conferent against thm. The gives pathication of said bill; otherwise the anche will be taken for conferent against thm. The gives pathication of a said bill; otherwise the anche will be taken.

Hy order of the Court.

butter to be made at re-return day.

By order of the Court.

A true copy. R. J. MBIOS, Clerk.

EDWARD LYCETT No 371 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Riev-enth streets, stetch aids. Books eleganily or pini-nily bound. Pariodicals and Howspapers engelily himself to.

Notional Republican.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1866.

Avertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

PROPOSALS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Proposals will be received at this office until 7 (BBs. DAY, April 5, 1806, for turniching and deliver ing at Treasury Extension four hundred and fifty (507) yards of small fittons, as per sample to be seen at the work of Treasury Extension, for the bedding of a mass damined road. The refuse of paring-time quarrie, in this neighborhood is thought untiable for the purpose. The delivery of the above to commence at once after award, and to be completed within thirty [17] days after date of award, and to be completed within thirty [17] days after date of award.

A. B. MULLETT.

Acting Supervising Architect.

NITED STATES MILITARY RAIL

OFFICE OF ASSETTATE QUARTERWANTER, WARESPOYD, D. C., March 27, 1865.

WARESPOYD, D. C., March 27, 1865.

WARESPOYD, WILL BE SEED AT THE ARCHITECTURE WAS A STREET OF THE ARCHITECTURE AND A STREET OF

Bidders will state the price per the in cash for the from—the Chairs, Spitzes, and Ties to be Included. 70 1550-2550 town of good 46 lis "all, in track jeeding from Rishmond, Frontrinsburg and Founnes railroad, at Aguis Creek to Tulab Dam Wharf. Bidders will state the price per lost in cash for the from—the Ties, Timber, Spitzes, and Chaire to be in-

ded.
reposals should be endorsed "Bids for Railroad
n," and addressed to the understgasel.
H. ROBINSON,
sh27-inest Bvt. Brig. Gen. and A. Q. M. mh27-tueft PROPOSALS FOR SAFES AND

WARKINGTON, D. C., March S. 1886.

Resied proposals will be received at the Office of the flapervising Architect, Transary Department, Washington, D. C., until 13 M. APRIL oht, 1866, for frantshing the Bargies-Proof and the Serguar and Fire-Proof flafes equived by the Transary Department for one year from the Architecture and Crawings for the English Front Bargies and Office of Control of Property of the Striples Front Bargies and Crawings for the English Front Bargies and Fire-Proof flafes will be constructed in the same manner and cased with a suitable fire-proof covering, the plane and specifications for which must be Series to be shipped to prefer to couldine within a reasonable time from date of order.

The Locke will be formatished by this Department, but must be put in plane by the continuous, and be in species working order when the first is "grant over to the proper office of the Covernment.

in the control of the

resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bid, or to award the contrast for Englar-greef forms to the contrast for Englar-greef forms to another, if it be desarted for the interest of the Orvenment to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the contrast to the requirements of this ad-Gevernment to do so; and no over the control of this advantage on conforts to the requirements of this advantage. Troposals to be endorsed "Proposals for farfet and Freezen," and addressed to A. B. HULLETY, Auttage Control of Architect, Treasury Department, Weshing to D. C. Architect, Treasury Department, Weshing to D. C. Architect, Teasury Department of the Control of the Co

PROPOSALS FOR NORTH RIVER

FLAGUNG.

TRACETY DEPARTMENT,

OPPIGE OF SUPERING THE ACCOUNT.

TRACETY DEPARTMENT,

OPPIGE OF SUPERING THE ACCOUNT.

Proposals will be received at the office small 13 o'clock m., April 17, 1506, for furticiting Merih River Theories of the office small 15 o'clock m., April 17, 1506, for furticiting Merih River of the following dimensions and wanteen, wis:

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retion of 10 per cent, until the whole of the reject an of the begaringent reserves the right to reject an of the begaringent reserves the right to reject an of the form of the second of the of creamment to do so, and no bid will be considered, and does not confirm to the requirements of this serverteement. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Fingging," and addressed to "A. Mullit," At dog Supervision Architect, Treasury Department, W. Akington, D. C. Acting Sur Particles, Treasury Department, W. Akington, D. C. Acting Sur pervising Architect.

THE WASHINGTO', MUTUAL COAL

COMP ANY.

[67 ACUALL.]

Every one somplaint of the action of the posterior of the action of the act

dellars.

A party owning ion theres would pay for it \$100.

This would untile him to see loss at cost—say \$3 less
than drainers "reali prices—300.

30,000 loss sold outside at a profit of \$2 per ton would
be a garage. And deducting centingenoise, &c. 18,000

street.
We shall be glad to give any further information.
JOSEPH CASEY,
I. K. CAMEY.

For the correctness of the foregoing chiaments we have permission to refer to Gao. W. Miggs, Esc., H. D. Cooke, Esq., H. C. Pahnestock, Req., and E. O. Robbins, Req. and E. O. Robbins, Req. TNSURE YOUR PROPERTY AT HOME

FIRE INSURANCE. THE NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE COMPAN OF WASHINGTON, CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. RISES TAKEN AT THE LOWEST RATES. OSSES PROMPTLY PAID,

NO CHARGE FOR POLICIES sirsei, nearly opposits Riggs & Co. Banking Bones. At JOHN H. JOHNSON'S Law Office; No. 64 Low avenue, near Bank of Washington.

This Company is now prepared to insure all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire on such terms as cannot fail to be acceptable to the elitimate of the blatche, in this could be the control of the property of the Calif. Variables, OR TWELLISTON OF THE CASE CAPTAL of 200, of panel of the blatch of the property outside, them to often to the citizens of the blatch of practice accurity than has ever Folicies will be haved for a shorter period than one property of the property

Charles Knap, President, Michard Wallarb, Q. W. Miggs, Vice Pres't, Daniel Bodd, Thomas Berry, Osovas 6. Otson, William Dixos. Harskall Revue, ROBLES . ROBLE D. LARNER, Secretary, Away in the dim and distant past
That little valley lies,
Where the clouds that dimmed life's a
Were tinged with hope's sweet dyes.

That peaceful spot from which I looked To the future—unaware That the heat and burden of the day Were meant for me to bear.

Alas! alas! I have borne the heat,
To the burden learned to bow;
For I stand on the top of the hill of Life,
And I see the sunset now!

Petand on the top, but I look not back To the way behind me spread; Not to the path my feet have trod, But the path they still must tread. And straight and plain before my gase That certain future lies; But my sun grows larger all the while As he travels down the skies.

Yes, the sun of my hope grows large and grand For, with my childish years, I have left the mist that dimmed my sight, I have left my doubts and fears.

And I have gained in hope and trust, Till the future looks so bright, That, letting go of the hand of Faith, I walk, at times, by sight. For we only feel that faith is tife, And death is the fear of death, When we suffer up to the solemn heights Of a true and living faith.

When we do not say, the dead shall rise At the resurrection's call;
But when we trust in the Lord, and know
That w2 cannot die at all!

-THE CONUMDAUM. The learned Doctor Andrew Scoggin i giving the Saturday Press his experience as a conundrum collector. We clip the follow-

ing:

It must not be supposed that the value of a conundrum depends upon its length. I will give an instance of mistaken belief in this respect. A gentleman was usbered into my study a few days since, who sunounced that he had a conundrum which he would like to dispose of. I told him that I should be glad to hear it, and begged him to be sented and proceed to state it. He thereupon drow a chair to the table, and pulled from his pocket a sheet of foolscap.

chair to the table, and pulled from his pocket a sheet of foolscap.

"You do not trust to your memory," I see an included and in the see and of the see and

"Three chapters!" I cried; why in the whole course of my long life I have never heard of such a thing as a conundrum in three "Nevertheless it is true, sir, as you shall

"Nevertheless it is true, sir, as you annu-hear, if you wish." I replied, "I would "Certainly, I wish it," I replied, "I would not on any account miss hearing it, although I am much inclined to doubt the success of se combined an undertaking."
"Judge for yourself, "A" he answered, and proceeded to read "Los M.S. as follows:

and proceeded to read the M.S. as follows:

It is doubtless gracerally known that near
Mount Cenis a tranel through the Alps is in
process of excavation. From the opening on
cliher side of the mountein, the tunnelling
has procyaded for about a mile, and the darkness and gloom of the cavern in which the
wor amen delve, day after day, can scarcely
be imagined by those whose lives have been
spent merely on the smiling surface of the
carth—I will not attempt to ptcture it.

earth—I will not attempt to picture it.

CHAPPER II.

In the south of England, a gentleman named Parker possessed a farm, the greater part of which, being subject to inundations, was useless for purposes of tillage. Being of an enteprising disposition, far. Parker conceived the idea of draining these meadows, and after years of labor, succeeded in doing so by means of a long and wide ditch, which was at once the source of wealth to him, and of wonder to the country side.

CHAPPER III.

What is the difference between this ditch and the tunnel under the Alps?

BYLLOUER.

One is Parker's ditch, and the other dark as pitch.

It is nuedless to say that I purchased this, if it were only for the unique character of

QUEEZINGS PROM THE SATURDA At the Lord Dundreary libel suit which recently took place in London, the English, as might have been expected, were nearly all

on the Sothern side. It has just been formally announced by ertain persons in England that the cuttle certain persons in England that the cattle disease originated, beyond a doubt, in Ca-thol'icism; it is supposed to have been com-municated by the Pope's last buil.

AWARD OF MERIT.—Artemus. THE ARTIST'S ADIEU TO HIS PICTURES.-PICTURE-HANGER'S ART.—Ars celare artem. (The art to concess art.)

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.-Fenianism.

The Green-even Mosster.—Fenianism.

More On Troubles.—The officers of the Vulcan and Government Oil and Mining Companies, of West Virginia, are now arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. They were before Recorder Eneu yesterday morning. The office was filled with people, and a string of witnesses were examined. They unite in telling a doleful story, and claim to have been bitten in a painful manner. The burden of their complaint was that properly had been purchased in West Virginia—one tract for three thousand and another for four thousand—by hased in West Virginia—one tract for three thousand and another for four thousand—by ne of the defendants and that the consider

one of the defendants, and that the considera-tion had been left blank in one deed, and in the other it was put down at thirty thousand. The lands were then transferred to the com-panies above named, but the letters sub-sequently turned out to be bogus. The prospectuses issued by the companies made such great promises in regard to sil, iron, &c., that many persons were induced to sub-scribe to the stock. A decision in the case was reserved.—Phala. Gazette, 29. THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL Congressment should not take up this bill with the Presi

should not take up this bill with the President's objections thereto, for reconsideration, in a passion. It is a measure that won't do for a test of loyalty; and we respectfully invite members of the House, who expect to be candidates for re-election next fall, to make a careful examination of it in regard to its filters for the forms of the forms. WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT ess for a platform to run upon.-Cincin-

GREAT SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. DELIVERED AT The Cooper Institute, New York, Peb. 22, 1866.

At the great mass meeting, presided over by the Hon. Francis B. Cuttino, held at the Cooper Institute, New York city, Secretary Cooper Institute, New York city, Secretary SEWARD appeared and made a speech which we give below. Upon Mr. SEWARD's recognition of the applause which greeted him, the vast audience rose en masse, and welcomed him as men are rarely welcomed by their fellow-citizens. The ladies waved their hand-kerchiefs, the Laon cheered and burrahed with enthusiasm, and fervor, affecting visibly the good old man who, by a merciful Providence, was cared from assaination for the said. was spared from assassination for the guid-ance and protection of a great nation. After the applause had subsided, Mr. SEWARD said: SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

same and protein assistation for the guide
the appliance had subsided, Mr. Six-alm said;
the appliance had subsided, Mr. Six-alm said;
the appliance had subsided, Mr. Six-alm said;
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and that after long purgation they should be ready that had some popularity some free were well-to-do country gendement. The sower well-to-do country gendement is a were well-to-do country gendement. The sower country gendement is a well-to-do country gendement. The sower country gendement is a well-to-do country gendement. The sower country gendement is a sower least that the sower free had a lovable daughter. By the President of the sower free had not all the sower free had a lovable daughter. By the president of the sower free had a lovable daughter. By the president of the sower free had a lovable daughter. By the president of the sower free had a lovable daughter. By the president country is sower freely based so the present of the country. The sower freely had section good, these young people had section good, these young people and the formed an attachment unknown to the largement. In the meantime the nervous man and an extreme the sower least that the sower had the sower had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so was young the sower freely had to concern in so had you will not be a present to the sower had to concern in so had to concern in so had you will not have the president tould be put castairs persons in Edgland that the cattle classificative originated, beyond a doubt, in Caholicism, it is supposed to have been completed by the Pope's last bull. The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve. Both of these characters were well-to-do country gentlemen. They had been friends in early life. Their friendship grew with their years. They lived in distant parts of the country. The nervous man had a hopeful son; the man of nerve had a lovable daughter. By some freak of fortune, or some more capricious god, these young people had accidentally come together at a watering-place, and there formed an attachment unknown to

damn it, I haven't had my own way of having it."

Thia, I think, is the difference between the President, who is a man of nerve, in the Executive chair at Washington, and the nervous men who are in the House of Representatives. Both have got the Union restored as they originally planned it should be. They have got it restored, not with slavery, but without it; not with secession, flagrant or latent, but without it; not with originally planned it should be. They have got it restored, not with original to it into the compromise, but without it; not with compromise, but without it; not with loyal States or representatives; not with loyal States and representatives; not with rebel debts, but without them; not with exemption from our own debts for suppressing the rebellion, but with equal liabilities upon the rebels and the loyal men; not with freedmen and refugees abandoned to suffering and persecution, but with the freedmen employed in productive, self-sustaining industry, with refugees under the protection of law and order. The man of nerve sees that it has come out right at last, and he accepts the situation. He does not forget that in this troublesome world of ours the most to be secured by any-body is to have things come out right. Nobody can ever expect to have them brought out altogether in his own way. The nervons men, on the other hand, hesitate, delay, debate and agouize—not because it has not come out right, but because they have not individually had their own way in bringing it to that happy termination.

I have said that I apprehended no serious difficulty or calamity. This confidence arises from the conviction which I entertained that there never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied. Grant it that the rebellion is dispersed, ended, and exhausted, dead even at the root, then it follows necessarily that the States sooner or later must be organized by leyal men in accorda

and that after long purgation they should be admitted into the Union by congressional

or even soothed. He refused, and declared that he would persist forever in refusing, to receive back spain the son who had been so disobedient. When his outburst of passion had somewhat subsided, the man of nerve said: "Well, now, old friend, why won't you forgive him? Have you not got the matter all your own way, after all?" "Why, yea," replied the nervous man, "I have got it all not yown way." "Then why will you not forgive him?" said the man of nerve. "Why, yea," replied the nervous man, "I have got it all not yown way." "Then why will you not forgive him?" said the man of nerve. "Why, yea," replied the nervous man, "I have got it all not be the frue character of the proceeding, because they fall back upon a process of revelocity the him?" said the man of nerve. "Why, yea," and which has passed the House of give him?" said the man of nerve and the presentatives shall not be admitted from the president, who is a man of nerve, in the Executive chair at Washington, and the nervous men who are in the House of Representatives shall not be admitted from that purpose—which law it would seem that every member who votes for it must they originally plauned ft should be. They have got it restored, not with alavery, but without it; not with compensation without it; not with compensation but for indefinite postponement and delay by the concurrent action of the two them to with with rebel states and representatives; not with rebel debta hut without them not with exemption of faith and practice in these latter day. I

Houses of Congress.

I know that the scriptural instruction is not always acceptable as an infallible guide of faith and practice in these latter days. I do not, therefore, ask you whether the United States Government ought not now to slay the fatted calf and invite our prodigal brethren to so inxurious a feast; but I do venture to say that when this nation became disorganized five years ago by flagrant secession and rebellion, we did determine to humble the robels and bring them back again to their constitutional seat at the family table. I know that we have humbled them, and have brought them back with humiliation and repentance, sueing for restoration. I know that when Congress was convened, and when the last elections were held, which gave utterance to the popular voice, it was their expectation that without unnecessary delay that table would be set, and that all the members of the family, however prodigal they had been, would be received at the board.

There being, then, no further plan of restoration, what are the chances of carrying out the system of obstruction to which I have referred? It is as impracticable in its character as I think it is vicious. If I have read the history of this country correctly, it has settled these three things: First, no State

out the system of obstruction to which I have referred? It is as impracticable in its character as I think it is vicious. If I have read the history of this country correctly, it has settled these three things: First, no State can keep itself out of the Union or keep itself in a territorial condition under the Union. In the very beginning four States refused to enter; with wry faces they all came in afterward—making the whole number of States thirteen instead of the nine first consenting. All the region east of the Mississippi rushed rapidly through a brief territorial privilege into the Union. We bought provinces from Spain, from France, from Mexico. From the Mississippi to the Pacific they have rushed or are rushing with railroad speed, after a brief territorial existence, as States into the Union. If it were possible, we might acquire still more provinces, North or South. You cannot easily go further West. Every province that there might be gained, whether white or black, old or young, alien or native-born, would be immediately rushing, as with railroad speed, as States into the Union.

Another thing which our national history teaches is, that the States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits; and that is the great lesson of the rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is, that the States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits; and that is the great lesson of the rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is, that the States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits; and that is the great lesson of the rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is, that the States which are in the Union cannot were allowed the reflection of the rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is, that the States which are in the Union cannot were allowed the not have, on this momentous question? How many joint resolutions, denying that Congress ever would consent to the admission

gress ever would consent to the ammission of such unwelcome intruders? How many compromises, securing guarantees for freedom, securing guarantees for slavery, were broken and scattered, when one after the other these States came in, as if by a headlong thrust and hurled by an Almighty Providence, who was determined that the people of this continent shall be not many discordant nations, but one united and harmonious nation.

I entered congress in 1849, when the joint committee of fifteen was skiffally, and it is but just to say honestly, framed to obstruct the admission of California until the majority of the nation should compromise and slience forever the debate upon slavery. The committee succeeded in excluding California for a period of eight months, and no longer, and eventually obtained, in broken fragments, the compromise which it sought. That compromise was by its terms to be perpetual. The

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laws for the maintenance and security of life, liberty, and property. A Territory wants to be a State and a member of the Federal Union because it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have its protection against foreign ensures and immunities guaranteed to a State by the National Constitution. I therefore would not consent to hold a State in a Territorial condition, or to deny it the advantages of fellowship in the Union a day longer than I should be compelled. Nor do I see anything calculated to excite alarm, anything trunscending the political shifty of our states, then, in the present situation of the freedmen. In the beginning, practically avery State in the Union had alivery. We also ished it in several States without disorder or civil commotion, until slavery raised itself in rebellion against the Government of the Union. When it took that attitude, we abolished it out and out, through and through, completely and effectually, forever. This is what the American people have had the sagacity and the courage to do in a period of ninety years.

minety years.

These American people are a great deal better and a great deal wiser to-day than they were ninety years ago. Those of the generation that is now crowding us will be a great deal wiser and a great deal better than we who are on the stage to-day. Do I think, therefore, that we shall lack the wisdom or the virtue to go right on and continue the work of melioration and progress, and perfect in due time the deliverence of labor from restrictions, and the annihilation of caste and class. We have accomplished what we have done, however, not with an Imperial Government—not with a pro-consular or territorial system. We have done it in States, by States, and through States, free, equal, untrammeled, and presided over by a Federal, restricted government, which will continue to the end the constitutional principles with which we so wisely began. They are settling the whole case of the African in the West Indians just as we are, and it will be done with the same results and the same beneficent effects.

I have not given prominence in these remarks to the conflict of opinion between the President and Congress in reference to the Bureau for the relief of the Freedmen and Refugees. That conflict is, in its consequences, comparatively unimportant, and would excite little interest and produce little division if it stood alone. It is because it has become the occasion for revealing the differences that I have already described that it has attained the importance which seems to surround it. Both the President and Congress gree that, during the brief transition which the country is making from civil war to internal peace, the freedmen and refugees ought not to be abandoned by the nation to persecution or suffering. It was for this transition period that the Bureau of Freedmen which the versident and Congress, and was kept and is still kept in effective operation. Both the President in Congress, one to she had have been fully passed, and the harmonious relations between the States and the Union fully restored, that bu

restoration. He vetoed it for that reason.

compromise which it sought. That compromise externation. He vetoed it for that reason, mise was by its terms to be perpetual. The compromise of 1850 lingered, however, just all four years, and then perished, giving place to the incipient and now happily consummated adjustment of the slavery question, by the complete and universal abrogation of that institution.

I left Congress in 1861, when committee and convention clustered in and around the Capitol, demanding stipulations, (which Congress refused.) that fetters should be put upon New Mexico, Nevada, and Colorado, You can never keep States out of this Union; he was a mover, no, never! If we do not like them, we may, in the words of the old proverb, "lump them." The present distrusts of future States or of existing States have no substantial ground. They are begotten of misers and convention, which we may in the words of the old proverb, "lump them." The present distrusts of future States or of existing States have no substantial ground. They are begotten of misers are now up, and she is calm, perhaps of pro-slavery, Democratic rule. The ten years are now up, and she is calm, perhaps and repented as she did.

If ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolution of Congress could have had any chance of permanent success, that time in the proposition of Congress could have had any chance of permanent success, that time is passed away. No State has ever been hindered in coming into the Union knew the large of the congletion of the united States to be denounced in the house of his enemies—much buse of his friends, for refusing, in the above of his friends, for refusing, in the the President of the United States to be denounced in the house of his enemies—much
more, ought he to be denounced in the
house of his friends, for refusing, in the absence of any necessity, to occupy or retain
and to exercise powers greater than those
which are exercised by any Imperial magistrate in the world? Jude ye! I trust that
this fault of declining Imperial powers, too
hastily tendered by a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad hour for the Republic
when the refusal of unnecessary powers,
treasure and patronage by the President
shall be held to be a crime. When it shall
be so considered, the time will have arrived
for setting up at the White House an Imperial throne, and surrounding the Executive
with Imperial Legions.

with Imperial Legions. During the delivery of this address the honorable Secretary was almost constantly interrupted by the approbation and fre quently by the more demonstrative applause

of the vast audience. At the conclusion of Mr. Seward's speech nine hearty cheers were given for

speaker. WERE I a man of wealth I would spend a great deal to have for President a Wade or Grimes